

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE

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IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,
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SOCIALISM WILL SOLVE THIS HARD QUESTION

By Victor L. Berger.

CERTAIN Social Evils in Relation to Public Health and Morals" were discussed in the Sunset Club of Milwaukee. It is characteristic that of the six speakers of the evening only one dared mention the word "prostitution."

Said Dr. F. Rogers:

Three great perils threaten the health of modern society. The alcohol peril, the tuberculosis peril and the social peril. This foul ulcer has lodged and vegetated in the vitals of society, infecting rich and poor, innocent and guilty alike, wrecking families, converting strong men into weaklings, dragging blooming womanhood down to hopeless invalidism, killing our unborn children, condemning thousands at birth to go through life sightless. And yet when a proposal is made to recognize its existence and devise ways and means of treating it, society shudders, closes its eyes and hides its head like the ostrich, calls it unspeakable and so hugs the venomous serpent closer to its bosom.

And the doctor suggested "that every private school, primary school, high school, college and seminary should provide courses in the hygiene and pathology of sex."

The above was the only suggestion of the evening deserving any serious consideration—but it will not cure the evil.

There can be no question that syphilis, next to tuberculosis, is the worst enemy of the human race. And gonorrhoea is almost as bad. From 60 to 70 per cent of all cases of blindness of children are ascribed to that dread malady, which is very seldom cured; 75 per cent of all men in Chicago and New York are said to be affected.

I will not go into details—that would be beyond the scope of a newspaper article, although I agree with the speakers that the *fullest publicity* is imperative.

And what is the cause of it all?

Prostitution.

There are no trustworthy statistics on this vital question in American cities—there is too much hypocrisy. But Paris has about 100,000 prostitutes, London has the same number, and there is no reason to believe that New York is any better in proportion to its size.

Prostitution is as old as matrimony.

Originally it had the form of *religious* prostitution—in honor of the goddesses of love or matrimony. Thus women prostituted themselves in the temples of Babylon (for Mylitta), in Phenicia (for Ashtoreth), in Egypt (for Isis), in Greece (for Aphrodite), in Rome (for Venus, later on also for Bacchus), etc. And the priests took the money.

Christianity abolished these forms, but the seducing of girls and men and the commerce in vice took its place. Syphils, which was entirely unknown to the old Germanic tribes when they were heathens, came to them with Christianity and civilization. By the way, this is also the manner in which all the wild tribes—Indians, negroes, or South Islanders—got it in later centuries. They received it when they got the whisky from the traders and the bible from the missionaries. Civilization for them usually means syphilization.

And I will say that the doctors are pretty well at sea, when it comes to the treatment of this question. The above mentioned opinion was about the best.

Another "doctor" proposed sexual abstinence as a remedy, and branded as a "heresy"—and a heretic is evidently the worst being he knows of—the idea that "sexual continence" is not compatible with the best of health.

In the first place only one institution has ever tried this—namely the Roman Catholic church for its clergy. It has ignominiously failed. Prostitution was never so universal as during the period when the church ruled supreme—according to Catholic authors. It was nowhere so much a state institution as in Rome and Avignon, where the popes resided. Nor was there ever such an aggregation of prostitutes seen in the world's history as during the church councils of Trent and Constance—and that in spite of all the efforts of the church to keep its members moral.

And that is natural enough. Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret—even if you knock nature with a club, it will always come back—and the strongest impulse of every organism (be it plant or animal) is to reproduce its kind.

And as far as human beings are concerned—Love is the sum and solution of all desires in man—that in which they converge, for which they all exist.

The other desires, the self-preservation desires—hunger, thirst, the desire for power—are strong indeed, but when they are satisfied, they all empty themselves in this one. Love is a flame which uses all the rest as its fuel.

This natural law cannot be suppressed by any artificial law—statute or ecclesiastic.

The trouble is only, when man cannot get the real article, he will accept a *poisonous substitute*.

And what is prostitution? Before all things, it is also a remnant of the days gone by when men used to buy their wives. Prostitution is very much the same thing today. Men buy their wives—some buy them for life, some buy them for a shorter time.

The man who sells himself for life to a rich woman, or the woman who gives herself for life to a rich man, without love, is also a prostitute.

The difference between the prostitute of the street and the woman marrying for life without love is simply a difference of degree, not of kind.

And now to come to the bottom of the subject. Today the main spring of prostitution is poverty.

Very few daughters of rich men are to be found in the houses of prostitution. There are probably as many pathological cases—nymphomaniacs and ethical defectives among rich women as among the poor—possibly more.

But the rich find other ways of satisfying their propensities.

An investigation in 1888 in Massachusetts of 3,866 prostitutes found 1,236 poor girls with no previous occupation, 1,755 were formerly servant girls, 505 were formerly dressmakers and seamstresses, 292 came from factories, 126 from stores, 52 from the stage.

Let us take the case of the average hired girl or factory girl, long, tedious hours and lack of refining pleasures. She naturally longs for something better. Besides, she is miserably underpaid. Is it a wonder that she often falls a prey to the first man who will take advantage of her?

After she has once made a misstep, she rarely regains her hold, because every hand is against her. Everybody will push her further down.

This is particularly the case of the women clerks in stores, who, besides, are continually in contact with the so-called upper classes, dressed in silks and satins.

The temptation to accept offers of a "good time"—a dinner, an automobile ride—are tremendous.

And then there is the double standard of morals—still pretty generally accepted.

It is the woman alone who is punished. It is the woman alone who is called a prostitute, although no woman has ever prostituted herself without a man. But nobody ever mentions the man. If he is caught, he is usually let go with a smile—or perhaps they run him for mayor later on.

And here is another source—the majority of marriages in the middle and upper classes are simply convenience marriages, marriages

of the corporations of the country! An anti-municipal ownership bureau has been established at 119 Nassau Street, New York City, from which poisoned news about the "failures" of municipal ownership is sent out to the press. Besides this a plate matter service has been arranged, and any publisher who wants it can get six columns of plate matter *free of charge* each week, for as many weeks as he wants it. In other words, the league furnishes him with a full page of type each week free and saves him from having to pay for the setting of enough type to fill the page. The matter in the plate page is all about the "failures" of municipal ownership and is put out to poison the minds of the voters against such ownership, so that the corporations will have a free field to make money out of public service undertakings. Of course their furnishing of the stuff free of charge is in the nature of a bribe to the editor to mislead his readers in favor of the capitalists. And an editor who accepts this free plate is simply a receiver of a bribe, and his readers should so consider him.

One of these anti-municipal ownership pages lies before us, and it is a crafty exhibit we must say. One of its features is a column by John Kendrick Bangs. The reader may be surprised that a writer of note would thus prostitute himself, but such things have happened before.

The capitalist system corrupts many men, and will keep on doing so as long as it lasts. But newspaper readers will do well to watch for this "anti" stuff and then quiz their local editor as to how he comes to publish it.

The October issue of *Appleton's Magazine* is one that all students of social affairs in this country should get. In it is the article by Charles Edward Russell on the Haymarket affair in Chicago, which terminated the eight-hour day agitation of 1886. It is the first magazine article on this subject that has dared to tell at least part of the truth about that monstrous judicial murder and at the same time to show what a ridiculous figure Chicago cut at that time as a result of the terror worked up by a conscienceless press and a brutal, fame-craving set of police rascals.

And Russell tells with amusing effect the pitiful anti-climax of the Chicago Anarchist scare. After the eight-hour agitators had been murdered by the city, the papers, for mercenary motives, and the police, for purposes of self-glorification, were still finding Anarchist plots—although Russell says the Chicago group of physical force Anarchists during the whole time never had more than fourteen members—and it was finally given out that on the anniversary of the hanging the Anarchists were to wreak a terrible revenge on the city, that Anarchists were "gathering" from all parts of the world, and that on this Sunday they were to meet at a certain hall on the west side and march out to burn and dynamite the city. And on this day the police with rifles marched to the streets in the vicinity with melodramatic strides. But they waited in vain. And then it turned out that the meeting which was held at the hall was that of the German Housewives' Society, "to knit socks and

discuss the high price of sausage!" When the facts came out, Chicago burst into laughter "and the ghost of Anarchy fled the city." And that Chicago afterward felt none too proud of the Anarchist "trial" and execution would seem to be indicated by the fact that the Haymarket monument was finally quietly transferred from the Haymarket to a park on the outskirts where it was not so much in evidence. This article in *Appleton's* marks the beginning of the taking off of the lid from the Chicago Anarchist trial and the time will come when the affair will be treated in the written history of this country as a foul blot on our courts, and the judge, Gary, who engineered the judicial murder from the bench, will be rightfully eviscerated among the monsters of the time.

The pope's attack on modern thinking and modern views seems to have at least one faithful follower in this country. Before the National Prison Wardens' Association convention recently Atty. Gen. Bonaparte said that it was the plan of our masters to hang habitual criminals, but that he would have modern society hang only the old ones.

To use his own words: "I would not have men hanged today for a trifling theft (how considerate!) but I would have modern society cease to nourish and shelter its proved and inveterate enemies."

This bloody sentiment, we presume, was applauded by some, but it makes one's blood run cold to read such a monstrous proposal. And all the more so when it is now generally recognized that our criminals

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A CRITICAL LOOK AT THE SALVATION ARMY.

An Army for Begging that Exists by Virtue of the Capitalist System. A Fat Field Built Upon the Misery Produced by Capitalist Exploitation.

By Henry T. Jones.

The Salvation Army is a product of our barbarous conditions. It might be all right in its place—that of saving souls—if that were its only mission. But if the saving of souls were the main object of the organization it wouldn't long remain an army. Its prime object is collecting money under the guise of charity, and fully two-thirds, and perhaps seven-tenths, of the money collected goes to maintain the army in the way of paying rent, and traveling and living expenses of the officers and collectors, who have no other means of livelihood.

Salvation Army money collecting—or begging—is a regular business now. Some of the collectors are experts, and the exposure made by the arrest of a captain in Brooklyn, N. Y., some time ago brought to light the fact that some of the "collectors" were paid 50 per cent of the amount of their collections. One of the Salvation Army officers when arrested had \$600 cash in his possession and bank books showing deposits in several savings banks aggregating thousands of dollars.

So it is evident to the person who stops long enough to think that more time of the Salvation Army workers is taken up in collecting money than in saving souls. And the majority of the money collected is consumed by the expenses of maintaining the members

of the organization who do not work.

In 1893 I had an interest in a grocery and meat store on West Madison street, Chicago. On Sangamon street, just around the corner from the store, there was a Salvation Army home where six or seven Salvation Army girls held forth. These girls employed their entire time in making collections. On two occasions during the eighteen months I was in business in the neighborhood the girls purchased a total of \$1.20 worth of goods for charitable distribution and had the provisions delivered at the homes of destitute persons. Every day or two, however, a liberal supply of the best things the store had was delivered at the Salvation Army home for consumption by the inmates. And regularly we were called upon for contributions to help the good cause of charity.

Charity! I despise the word! There is no use in our vocabulary for it! Justice and right is what we want, not charity. I believe Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg address meant justice when he said: "Charity to all; malice toward none!"

If it were not for the poverty of the world, with its consequent degradation, there would be no room here for Salvation Armies or charitable organizations. Poverty is the world's chief ulcer and charity is a natural result of the ulcer. Wipe away poverty, and the Salvation Army drones will have to go to work at some praiseworthy occupation. The disgraceful conditions which confront the world today make it possible for charity collecting to be profitable. Remove poverty and the only reason for the existence of charity disappears.

And with poverty out of business how many pennies would the Salvation Army lassies be able to collect, and how many War Crys would they be able to sell at five cents a copy? Not many. So put an end to poverty and you put the charity organizations out of a job?

I contend that the very existence of the Salvation Army is a disgrace to our boasted civilization, for if we had real civilization there would be no need of this additional army of parasites. The conditions under which we live foster thieves and tramps. It also makes possible the existence of Salvation Army and other charity vagrants. Charity!

Every letter of the word reeks with the blood and tears of humans; its red letters tell an awful story of the world's centuries of wrong and anguish.

The New Emancipation is making a great hit among our comrades. A large number of copies have already been purchased. No wonder. When wage slavery presses so heavily as it does today, the wage slave is naturally anxious to know just how the emancipation can come. Any practical program by which the course of development may be hastened toward the new system will, without fail, arouse the keenest interest. This is what you will find in "The New Emancipation," by Politicos. Its price is 5 cents per copy, or 25 copies for \$1.00. It can be had at this office.

The latest wrinkle consists in a set of three souvenir Socialist post cards of the Milwaukee movement. One card shows the party headquarters on Sixth street, another the big press on which the HERALD is run off at the rate of 2,400 an hour, and the third gives a view in the printery showing the new big job press. The three cards will be sent, post paid, to any address for 5 cents. Address this office.

As above shown, the railroads allow more than two days' work for each day its capital is at work. But that is on the face value. Will some one give the amount of water, which these reports always omit? I do not mean that the companies show the above rate of profit. There are other ways of absorption. This report gives mortgage bonds, income bonds, etc., \$7,766,661,385 more than the capital stock. This may or may not represent property, but its income is surer than dividends.

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"What Shall We Do to be Saved?" In this little pamphlet J. Berger hands out Social Democratic doctrine so plain that the man who reads it may read 6 cents a copy, \$1.50 a hundred. This office.

Mr. Worker, what if you had a graft that would enable you to chalk up three, four, five or six days on the pay roll for every day you work? It would be a snap. This is exactly what the capitalists do. We are told (even by good preachers) that capital is entitled to its reward, and the amount is the current rate of interest, about 5 per cent. But Standard Oil marks up ten days' time for every day its capital is at work, besides fancy salaries for favored ones.

To those who have watched railroading during the last twenty years, there seems to be truth and point in both sides of the question. It is quite certain that the passage of flat wheels over rails would tend to break them, and the theory is, we believe, that the constant pound renders the metal brittle by rearranging the molecules into a crystalline formation. Granting this theory to be the correct one, and we believe scientific men agree that it is, then, as a matter of course, the injury to the rails would be imparted in greater or less degree according as the wheels were more or less flat—the greater the flat surface the greater the pound. It would seem as if the testimony of men in train service would be of great weight in determining such a question, and we believe it is, and we also believe that with very strict methods of making wheels reports now practiced, that flat wheels are known to the officials practically as soon as such cars arrive at a terminal or division point, and as there is always an element of danger in hauling such cars, our experience has been that they were set out at the earliest possible moment. Certainly, the noise they make is not attractive, pleasant or musical to trainmen, and it's a safe bet that they will get rid of them as soon as possible. We do not think the flat wheel theory for broken rails rests on very good foundation and the railmakers are evidently groping in the dark or else trying to shift responsibility for poor material, workmanship or shape of rails.—Railway Conductor.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.

We the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as in which the political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have

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NO CHRISTIAN NATION HERE

GOVERNMENT MORE BLOOD-THIRSTY THAN PIUS.

Vast sums spent on implements of Human Butchery. Patriotism that smells of Tainted Dollars. The Workers Foot the Bills and Must be Cannon Food Besides When Rulers Disagree.

By R. A. Dague.

Edward Atkinson says: "The United States expended, from 1808 to 1905, the sum of \$1,200,000,000 for war purposes." We have fifty-eight battleships and cruisers. They originally cost \$129,310,720. For maintenance and repairs they cost scores of millions more. But a few years are required after the finishing of a battleship before it is declared obsolete and is sold at a nominal price. The battleship "Texas" cost \$2,500,000, was condemned and sold for old junk. Uncle Sam has contracts in force for the payment of \$50,000,000 for new battleships. Not long ago eighty British warships which cost to build \$50,000,000 were condemned as defective and were sold for \$40,000.

The Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago, recently said: "Our government is spending \$200,000,000 annually on its army and navy. England is spending \$300,000,000. The other countries spend altogether \$1,500,000,000, hence the grand total of annual tribute to the war god is \$2,000,000,000."

These are Christian nations—so-called. But can a nation be truly Christian which stands ready on the slightest provocation, or to expand markets for its goods, to fly at its brother and kill him and all his

HAVE YOU SOME MONEY TO INVEST?

Many of our readers and friends lack interest in and take it easy just because the *HERALD* looks prosperous. Others lag behind because at the office everybody is always busy and the machinery constantly running, drawing therefrom the conclusion that no special effort is needed. Still others are of the opinion, that we are getting rich just because we are growing so rapidly, that where not a single cent was invested in a plant five years ago; machinery and plant is now worth nearly \$20,000.

All this reasoning is erroneous. Looks are often deceptive. It is so in this case.

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You see it's this way:

If it was all paid for, it would be ours. But it isn't. So in reality it is not ours. Yet, while we derive great benefit from this plan, we do not derive the full benefit.

It was not purchased all at one time. And no purchases were ever made and paid for in full. All of it was gotten by paying but a small portion of the purchase price at the time of buying. The balance was always left to run two, three or more years. For these balances, notes bearing six or seven per cent interest, secured by mortgages, were always required to be given. It is because we want to get more

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H. W. BISTORIUS, Bus. Manager.

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Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

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loved ones, and destroy his home and perpetuate unspeakable atrocities? Again: Let us inquire—who pays these enormous war expenses? The working people—the middle classes. Who goes into the army, does the fighting and is killed and wounded? The working and middle classes. Have they any grievance against the people they go out to kill? No, none whatever. The so-called "enemy" are strangers who have done them no harm; they too are of the working classes. Why then does not this savagery of war cease; why is not this awful waste of property stopped? Because kings and generals want glory, and power, and luxury, and the millionaires want to become billionaires—the rich want to become richer. These are the men who, for glory and for gain, hurl millions of workingmen against their fellow-men in deadly and hellish conflicts. Is there any ground for hope that war will soon be abolished? "No, not until the masses learn the truth as above stated. The propertyless classes who go forth to kill, and destroy, and be killed and destroyed, must become wiser before wars will end. They must learn that so long as the competitive system of business exists which keeps more than half of the population propertyless while a few own ninety per cent of the wealth of the nation, that long will the rich few of one country wage war against the few of other countries who are their business competitors and rivals. Half of the American people own no taxable property, yet they are the men relied on by capitalism to go to war and ruthlessly murder other deluded propertyless work-

men that markets may be opened up for surplus wealth stolen from the men who created it. Competition is strife—is war. It will crush its rival peacefully or without bloodshed if it can. If it cannot, then it will kill him or be killed. When a majority of the people learn what Socialism stands for then war will cease to curse the world. Socialism says: "Every worker with head or hand in every useful pursuit shall have the full product of his labor, less only what is necessary to maintain the state; that individuals shall not have the right to individually own what should belong to all the people collectively, but the people collectively should own all productive property." When that proposition is inaugurated it will be impossible for one man or a few men to acquire great wealth for nothing through schemes of profit, speculation, stock-watering, tricks of legislation and war. Millionaires will be abolished; kings dethroned; there will be no more bloody conflicts; the mountains of wealth now squandered in war will be expended in establishing and maintaining schools, in pensions to the aged and infirm, in creating better environments for the millions of children now festering in the shuns of all the great cities, in making this world a place fit to live in. Then we will have a pure Democratic government; then we will have a genuine religion as manifested by good works. War will not cease with all its hellish atrocities nor will there be a Christian nation on earth till Socialism comes. Any system of religion that leaves Socialism out is a fraud.

CURRENT TOPICS

Two Kinds of Socialists.

Did you ever stop to think that there were two kinds of Socialists? A Socialist is one who is trying to centralize industries. He wants the government, for one thing, to own the railroads. He wants the express companies owned by the same power. He wants all the materials used in the daily life of the people manufactured in mills controlled by a central power. He recognizes that combinations are good things. He realizes that competition is nothing less than war, and he cannot forget what Gen. Sherman called war. He wants, therefore, to eliminate competition. In other words, he wants to place the tools of production in the hands of the people. This means that the government must manage them. Your Socialist is optimist enough to believe that the government itself is in the hands of the people—something we oftentimes doubt most seriously. The other kind of a Socialist is the Trust Socialist. Morgan is an example. Rockefeller is another. The business of those men is to get the tool of production into the hands of a few financiers. These financiers are, in their own opinion at least, given a sort of a heavenly power to administer the affairs of this country for the rest of the people. They occupy positions higher than those of mere kings and emperors. The world is theirs. They are monarchs of all they survey—or aim to be. Because of the great wealth wrung from the soil by the Standard Oil Company, Rockefeller and the rest of the kings were burdened with money. Because of special privileges and ruthless competition, these men forced all other oil men to the wall and took away their wealth. And when they had packed their treasures with the glittering material there loomed up the necessity for investment. The money had to be used. What to do? There were the railroads. They could be purchased. And they were. The Standard Oil group of financiers started after the railroads, and it is said that the man today hailed as a railroad genius, E. H. Harriman, is only the hired man of those whose headquarters are at 26 Broadway. Road after road has come under their control, and more will follow. When the oil company owns the railroads the matter of rebates will matter little to them. The money, the profits, will find their way to 26 Broadway in any event. After a while the other industries will come under their control, or

under the control of their successors. There can be no other outcome, unless, perchance, the few laws which the Marxian Socialists wish to see passed are passed. Centralization is bound to keep on. Common sense says it must keep on. Centralization will kill competition, and competition should be killed. The question the people must decide is whether it is preferable to have the industries of the country in the hands of a few individuals like Rockefeller, Rogers and Morgan or in the hands of those whom they elect to attend to the machinery of the government of the United States.

That Grand Trunk Bridge.

According to the estimates made by the engineers on the great cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence river which fell August 30, carrying with it 80 men, there was no reason why the bridge should have failed. On paper everything was lovely, but on paper the initial deal with was perfect material.

"Iron of this kind will stand this strain," figured the engineers. "Steel of this kind will do this," say the same wise men. But somehow, the iron and steel do not always make good. Even iron bars and rods are not always honest, a condition due undoubtedly to the fact that they associated with dishonest makers in their youth. For the sake of profits manufacturers have been known to cheapen their product, and it is not impossible that the makers of the material used in the big Grand Trunk bridge were dishonest, and dishonesty is only a step on the road to murder. If the makers of the material in the fallen bridge were dishonest, are they not responsible for the death of 80 men? Sure thing, they are. When a poor quality is turned out of the factory and placed on a curve in the big railroads, and gives way just as a train loaded with passengers swings round the bend, who is responsible for the deaths that result? When a poor devil of an over-worked telegraph operator makes a mistake in transmitting an order, and an accident results, he is punished to the extent of the law. But we never reach the dishonest makers of steel. Some say that this dishonesty is the result of private ownership of factories, and an insane desire for profits. This may be true. It is one of the problems confronting the American people. How will the matter be settled?

Madison, Wis., Thomas Dreier.

Wherever one may roam
When wealth gives way to Labor,
No land but shall be Home,
No man but shall be neighbor,
And fear shall melt in mirth,
That mirth such charm shall strow
That our loveless earth
True Paradise shall grow.

—C. W. Beckett.

Hardie in Japan.

From the Socialist Weekly of Tokyo, Japan, we take the following account of the visit made to Tokyo by Comrade Keir Hardie, Socialist leader in the British Parliament, who is making a tour of the world after a long and severe illness.

Hardie arrived at Yokohama on the 18th ult, by the steamer "Empress." He came to Tokyo and stayed over night at Comrade Sakai's. He preferred a quiet country home to staying at a hotel within the city. The writer, with a few comrades, met him at Shimbashi station, walked over to Hibiya Park and there rested a half hour. By 4 p.m. everything was lovely, but on paper the initial deal with was perfect material.

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the iron and steel do not always make good. Even iron bars and rods are not always honest, a condition due undoubtedly to the fact that they associated with dishonest makers in their youth. For the sake of profits manufacturers have been known to cheapen their product, and it is not impossible that the makers of the material used in the big Grand Trunk bridge were dishonest, and dishonesty is only a step on the road to murder. If the makers of the material in the fallen bridge were dishonest, are they not responsible for the death of 80 men? Sure thing, they are. When a poor quality is turned out of the factory and placed on a curve in the big railroads, and gives way just as a train loaded with passengers swings round the bend, who is responsible for the deaths that result? When a poor devil of an over-worked telegraph operator makes a mistake in transmitting an order, and an accident results, he is punished to the extent of the law. But we never reach the dishonest makers of steel. Some say that this dishonesty is the result of private ownership of factories, and an insane desire for profits. This may be true. It is one of the problems confronting the American people. How will the matter be settled?

Madison, Wis., Thomas Dreier.

Second—But we are compelled to say, from the facts brought out at the hearing, that the methods of our police department in the Olszen case were nothing short of being scandalous and even infamous. We cannot vote in favor of the Olszen license, but neither can we commend the police department for its work in this case.

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Unfortunately the case is so saturated with indecency and obscenity that the facts are unfit for a thorough recital in this report. It must be said, however, that the hearing exposed Olszen and the police department with equal directness; and that the witnesses for the police department were no more above recourse to falsehoods in their testimony than were the witnesses for Olszen. We are convinced, moreover, that were the department so minded it could work up even worse cases against other dives that flourish in the city,

(Continued on page 6.)

saloon pay by turning the frailty of women into profits. Then he moved out in a residence district and kept up the same sort of business, which was scandalous in the extreme. Although a certain "respectable citizen" was robbed by women in the place in 1905 the police did not seem to really get on Olszen's trail until recently, and the department then set about getting the evidence. The case was taken to court, tried before a jury said to have been gotten together in the usual way ("they met by chance the usual way," you know!) by the efforts of a certain old party politician of the Twentieth Ward, and Olszen was found not guilty. Then the case came to the city council to have his license revoked, and the joint committee of police and license spent several evenings in a public hearing at which the filthy details of the manner in which the evidence was secured were related by the police officers connected with the case. There was little question but that Olszen and his wife were unfit persons to conduct a saloon, no matter what the neighborhood, but the Social-Democratic aldermen were at once struck with the extremes to which the police department had gone to get a case against the man, which, taken in connection with departmental protection of other places in the city every bit as bad and worse, certainly put the department in a bad light and led to some pretty strong suspicions. The joint committee voted to take Olszen's license away and so reported to the council Monday. Then the Socialist aldermen put in their minority report, which was worded as follows.

To the Common Council—The

The Count explained with enthusiasm that he had been advocating extension of franchise in Japan. His idea is to limit it by educational qualifications only. As to the means of accomplishing this reform the Count sounded a high note of compelling the government by means of organizing the masses!

It was an interesting interview. Hardie explained and corrected some mistaken notions on Socialism and expounded the aims and principles of Socialism. At the meeting presided over by Comrade Tazoye, the writer, speaking on behalf of his Japanese comrade, expressed a hearty and sincere welcome to him, thanked him for coming to Japan and addressing us, and introduced him to the audience.

Mr. Hardie spoke about an hour and a half. The writer translated it into Japanese. Every one in the house enjoyed and was interested very much in his speech. The speech, no doubt, encouraged our comrades much, and it will help our future agitation. Mr. Hardie left the city in the afternoon for Kyoto. We accompanied him to Shimbashi station and shook hands and said good-bye to him. As he slowly moved out we gave Hardie our hearty banzai!

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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

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344 Sixth Street

Milwaukee, Wis.

Board of Directors—E. H. Thomas, Victor L. Berger, J. Rummel, C. P. Dietz, Fred. Brockhausen, St. Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

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The Herald Is Not Responsible for the Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up principally of working people, both industrial and agricultural; but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists, who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of these twelve per cent of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at hell-mill speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity, in order that the fruits of industry may go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution. This is a terrible way to live, and it is morally wrong.

The people use the post office, and everybody is glad of the fact. They ought also to own all the trusts, so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

Telling this about, the people—that the workers, not the shirkers, must have political power—is the political power of the Socialist party. It is about—the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will, in time, abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and has made greater headway in preparing the ground for the higher system of socialism.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. The democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for both men and women. Emancipation of women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Ida Crouch-Hazlett was fined by the Spokane judge for speaking on the streets, and the case has been appealed. But in such cases an appeal does not reach the merits of a case, only seeks to decide some technical matters in the proceedings. All these legal persecutions will disappear as our party in such localities gets strong enough to have a hand in local legislation. For the courts are also cowardly. There is no justice for the insignificant in the eye of the court until the insignificant becomes significant!

We have written the following to a comrade in the West who was induced to invest his fortune in a get-rich-quick stock scheme carried on by a Socialist, and who has been temporarily at least rendered practically a wanderer in consequence: "I have read carefully all that you have said and have stored it up as a part of a lot of similar matter from various sources, all of which points to the growing danger in our movement—its attractiveness for 'business' operations. You are like too many others of our comrades round the country; you have imagined that everything that Socialists had anything to do with was maligned and without guile. We are still living under capitalism and its poisons are in the air and apt to be breathed by Socialists at times as well as by others. I am not satisfied that the stock scheme in question is a fraudulent one. I have no doubt the promoter hopes to make good and that he is straining every effort to do so, having a good deal at stake himself. But his case illustrates the fact that Socialists who engage in capitalistic undertakings should do their fishing in capitalist waters and not try to make business use of

Socialist friendships and Socialist trustfulness, where the result is almost certain to bring woe on the victim. In your case, according to the facts you give, he led you to put your life savings in a scheme that could not return anything on the investment for years, perhaps never—for such schemes are a good deal of a gamble at best. At your advanced age it was especially cruel, but when the get-rich-quick fever is on and a man starts in to play for high stakes he is almost certain to forget everything else but self in straining after the lucky moment that always seems just over the horizon. If Socialists are to go into capitalistic gambling they should confine their operations to people outside our ranks. If they do not they are apt to bring discredit on the cause in one way or another."

Out in Spokane, Wash., recently in a fashionable restaurant called the Silver Grill, the orchestra struck up the strains of "My Country 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty (to skin the working class)," and the bedecked and respectable sinners at the tables all arose and remained standing to make a display of their "patriotism." There was one woman whose fortune had been started by the profits from the white slave traffic, another respectable whose wealth had come originally from the stealing of a mine; there were others who were beneficiaries of the extensive land thefts from the government which Uncle Sam is just now probing into, and there were others whose lives were a constant celebration of their victory in profit-fleecing from the class that works, and all these whited sepulchres very eagerly arbore to show their principles. It was their right. It happened that Clarence Darrow was also in the restaurant, and he chose not to join in the hypocritical burst of patriotism. He remained seated. It was his right. But a silly woman, whose source of income would probably not bear very close scrutiny, began to hiss at Darrow, and as he paid no attention to the goose, other geese joined in, including a fat gander from Milwaukee, who has grown strong on corporation pickings. Mr. Darrow chose to overlook the exhibition of ill-breeding, and even kept his patience when insolent newspaper men came to him to demand an "explanation." Capitalistic patriot-

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

(Continued from page 2.)

ism is just about the thing that this Spokane incident shows it to be. It is a sorry veneer. As against the real patriotism of the brotherhood of man it is as tawdry and as internally putrid as some of the specimens that can always be found in Silver Grill restaurants.

Correspondence.

Riehland Center, Wis. Sept. 16.—To the Editor.—James M. Biggs of this city is rapidly failing in health, because of tuberculosis. Some of you may remember him as the blind man who used to come to your office. Now his hearing has failed, so that it is difficult for him to understand what is read to him. Considering his disadvantages, he has for several years devoted much time and money toward forwarding the cause of Socialism. He tells me he has a membership in the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD, and that because he cannot now use it to advantage he requests that as long as he lives the paper be sent to Robert Locke (at the address given). He also has a violin and case which he wants the party to have to sell at your annual fair. He told me to warn you of the fact that it might need to be cleaned of tuberculous microbes before it passed into other hands. He has left it subject to your suggestion or order.

Mrs. Grace G. Lincoln.

We are saddened indeed to learn of Comrade Biggs' failing health, and hope there is yet a chance of its returning. Comrade Biggs has been a valiant soldier in the cause, making repeated sacrifices for it that proportioned to his means were stupendous. Our movement is built upon such heroism, and of such beautiful natures will the co-operative Commonwealth be composed. The Socialists will see that Comrade Biggs wants for nothing in his illness.

Party News.

The Finnish Socialists of Hancock, Mich., have issued a statement to the citizens of their principles and showing the class malignity of their oppression by the local administration. But why do they simply recommend one of the several party papers?

The comrades of Seattle, Wash., are having a very interesting time with the local authorities. Chief of Police Waffenstain has issued an edict positively prohibiting Socialist street meetings, while permitting meetings by other organizations. Comrade J. B. Osborne has been arrested four times. On Sept. 19 Comrade Herman F. Titus was jailed for refusing to pay a fine and costs amounting to about \$120. Later Titus was given his choice of paying the fine or working on the "chain gang" in the streets of Seattle.

It was recently reported that a misunderstanding existed between the Socialists and the police force, regarding street meetings, about the same time in the cities of Chicago, Minneapolis and Spokane, and Socialists were arrested. Since that report the local authorities have given second and better thought to the subject and street meetings continue unmolested.

Dates for National Organizers.

George H. Goehel—Oct. 6, 7, Ash Forks, Ariz.; 8, 9, 10, Kingman and Chloride; 11, enroute; 12, Ash Forks.

Martin Hendrickson (Finnish)—Oct. 6, New York City; 7, Hartford, Conn.; 8, enroute; 9, 10, Pawtucket, R. I.; 11, 12, Norwood, Mass.

Lena Morrow Lewis—Oct. 6-12, New York City.

Guy E. Miller—Texas under the direction of the state committee.

Carl D. Thompson—Oct. 6, 7, New York City; 8, 9, Springfield, Mass.; 10, Meriden, Conn.; 11, Waterbury; 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

John M. Work—New York state, under directions of the state committee.

M. W. Wilkins—Oct. 6-9, New Hampshire; 10-12, Rhode Island, under the direction of the state committee.

J. Mohlon Barnes, Nat. Sec. 209 Dearborn St., Chicago.

C. D. Thompson Dates.

Oct. 1, Findlay, O.; 2, Warren, O.; 3, 4, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 5, 6, 7, New York City; 8, 9, Springfield, Mass.; 10, Meriden, Conn.; 11, Waterbury; 12, Syracuse, N. Y.; 13, 14, open; 15, Erie, Pa.; 17, enroute; 18, Mt. Vernon, O.; 19, 20, Portsmouth, O.; 23, Byesville, O.; 24, Hagerstown, Md.; 25, Baltimore, Md.; 26, 27, New York City; 28, 29, Philadelphia, Pa.; 28 to Nov. 4, New Jersey.

WHEREAS, Many complaints are made by many workingmen that several justices of the peace within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee are of late engaged in the issuing of garnishee processes and the tying up of such workingmen's wages, well known to them to be exempt, repeatedly for trifling amounts, at the instance of collecting agencies and others, and that the same is done on a contingent basis, contrary to the statutes, and that such justices of the peace have perniciously entered into partnership with such collecting agencies, thereby thwarting justice; and

WHEREAS, Numerous complaints also are made that constables

serving garnishee processes out of such justice courts are indulging in the practice of making false returns in that they cause them to be returned "not found," when notwithstanding such returns they have full knowledge of such workingmen to be thus served, and that the same is done for the purpose of multiplying fees, withholding of exempt wages for unnecessarily long periods of time, causing vexatious litigations, compelling many to surrender their rights because of their inability to wait until their exempt moneys shall have been released, and to harass and otherwise annoy such unfortunate workingmen garnished by them; now, therefore, be it

In the present instance we have the sickening details of the securing of the evidence in the department's own way and from its own mouth. To work up a case, police officers patronized the place as a common place of prostitution, and took liberties with the women, among them the saloon keeper's own wife, in his presence and without his slightest protest. And there is the further testimony of one of the police department's own witnesses that he passed through a back room and saw a police officer having adulterous relations with one of the women of the place. What fine testimony for our police department to parade in a public investigation.

According to the testimony given here we have a police officer "in the discharge of his duty" committing adultery by direction of the police department and at the expense of the taxpayers. In view of the above facts the undersigned therefore advise against the granting of a license to the said Gustav A. Olsen, and also move a vote of censure on the police department for its disreputable methods in this case.

Instantly, Ald. Corcoran, the champion of the police administration, for reasons that need not be detailed here, was on his feet to protect the police department from the aspersions of the Socialists. He moved that the minority report be printed in the proceedings and that it be indefinitely postponed. He said it contained charges that were not true and that it falsified the testimony at the hearings. Ald. Raetz (R.), who has been sympathetic toward Olsen because he was a fellow-saloonekeeper and because of the police methods, at first put his name also to the minority report, but afterward lost courage and voted against it. But in response to Corcoran's charge that the minority report misstated the testimony he asked that the stenographic report of the testimony be brought into the council. While this was being done Ald. Stiglbauer arose to declare that he had confidence in the police department, and that such things could not have happened. Meantime the testimony was being looked over and the place in question found. It was brought over to Stiglbauer, who read it with growing smirks and sly smiles to those near him, and he then subsided. All this while Ald. Yockey (R.) as part of his team play with Corcoran, was trying to make the chair hear his motion for the previous question, fearing that the part of the testimony in dispute might be read to the aldermen. That matter finally came to a vote and the minority report was killed. Then Ald. Seidel made an amendment to the majority report to the effect that the aldermen disapproved of the conduct of the officers in the case, but the Corcoran council voted 26 to 7 to kill this also, thus voting their approval of the statutory offense alleged to have been committed by the officer in question. The majority report was then adopted unanimously.

Ald. Melms started an investigation into an abuse that has sprung up in Milwaukee, and by which workingmen are being most miserably billeted every day, his resolution being adopted.

WHEREAS, In view of the promise made the voters of the city of Milwaukee in the spring campaign of 1906, we deem it but proper that his honor, the mayor, should not expect or accept salary for the time he absented himself from the city; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That from and after the adoption of this resolution the pay roll of his honor, the mayor, be made out at the end of each month less the time he was out of the city during the preceding thirty days, and further that the chief executive be requested to return to the city treasury so much of the salary drawn by him covering the time he has been absent from his post.

Ald. Seidel also introduced a resolution on the telegraphers' strike, the identical wording of the resolution passed by the city council of Chicago, and urged by the striking telegraphers of Milwaukee. But it said that the service of the companies has been impaired by the strike, and aldermanic friends of the company, old party politicians, of course, bobbed up on all sides to protest. A substitute pleasing to the telegraph octopus was then prepared and passed.

Another foxy capitalistic provision in the rate regulation law was encountered by the friends of a municipal lighting plant in the council Monday when an opinion from the city attorney was read, holding that the city could not engage in furnishing commercial light unless the state commission gives consent. The commission must first be convinced that the private company was giving inadequate service. As capitalist manipulation goes it will be shown.

At the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada have in many instances striven for existence owing to the lack of subscribers and advertisers; and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official, accurate labor news that the public and labor leaders in each town will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by general patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, the International and National organizations, the state federations, central labor unions and federal labor unions are hereby requested to assist such bona-fide journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of such journals, and also by patronizing the printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thoroughly wedded to every interest that concerns labor, and to assist in every way possible to render the influence that the labor journal generally has on a community in molding and advancing the cause that we are bound together as union men to uphold.

Received, That the American Federation of Labor, the International and National organizations, the state federations, central labor unions and federal labor unions are hereby requested to assist such bona-fide journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of such journals, and also by patronizing the printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thoroughly wedded to every interest that concerns labor, and to assist in every way possible to render the influence that the labor journal generally has on a community in molding and advancing the cause that we are bound together as union men to uphold.

Social-Democratic Herald—Business Dept.

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Fine Line of Union Cigars

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Organized Labor



perfecting themselves in their trades.

"The present system is an excellent one in every way," said Secretary John Handley of the Machinists' union, "and I believe that it will find favor with all union labor if conducted as now contemplated. We object to the old system on the ground that the school might be used to oppose organized labor in the event of trouble. Under present conditions this would be eliminated since the school is now out of the hands of manufacturing interests."

"The school is of great value to the young man seeking to learn a trade in that it eliminates the apprentice course through which he must otherwise go in some factory. These apprentice courses are of little value as manufacturers can not or do not change the student from one department to another. He becomes a specialist on one machine, but does not learn the trade."

Resolutions on Trade Unions
Passed by last National Socialist Convention.

The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalistic system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but it cannot abolish it. The exploitation of labor will cease only when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution.

To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their political power that they wring from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention

On Farmers and Unions.

As the American Society of Equity has sent fraternal delegates to this convention, it behoves us as trades unionists to give them more than a passive consideration.

For years the farmer has been considered and counted upon as being on the side of the capitalists, as opposed to trades unions, and, until within the last few years, he undoubtedly was. Understanding little of the conditions and knowing nothing of the aims and purposes of labor organizations, the farmer was easily misled, by the unfair attacks upon labor organizations, into bitterly opposing them.

Thanks to the practical, though somewhat severe, lessons of the trusts, the farmer is beginning to realize that his interests are identical with those of other laboring men. He is no longer misled by the statement that he is a "capitalist" and in the same class with the so-called "captains of industry." So far has his education progressed along these lines that we find him organizing in almost every state in the union. The American farmer is becoming intensely practical. He is beginning to realize and know that with a good home consumption the price of his product cannot be manipulated by speculative capitalists, and he also knows that low wages for mechanics and laborers mean a decreased consumption of the products of the farmer. For these reasons the attitude of the farmer, and especially in Wisconsin, toward trades unions has changed, and as he learns more of the objects of trades organizations and their fights against the onslaughts of organized capital, and as he himself is ground harder by the exactions of the trusts, the farmer will more and more incline to array himself on the side of the workingman, and it is safe to predict that in the final adjustment of the so-called "labor problem" he will have no small share. This is fully demonstrated by the friendship that has sprung up here in Wisconsin between the trades unions and the American Society of Equity.

On Polish Press.

Committee on Resolutions reported Resolution No. 30 (by Delegate Gorecki) for adoption:

Whereas, The Polish working population of the state of Wisconsin is growing rapidly; and

Whereas, It is necessary to introduce to the Polish workingmen the ideas of unionism and of labor class politics; and

Whereas, The best medium for this purpose is the Polish daily newspaper "Dziennik Ludowy," which contains general news and labor news of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, the happenings at the capital and reports of the actions of city councils of different towns in this state: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor endorses the "Dziennik Ludowy" and recommends it to all Polish workingmen.

Recommendation of committee concurred in.

Resolutions Passed by Recent State Federation of Labor Convention.

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Union Made

Ideal Shoe Store

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Finest Line of 25c Neckwear

in the World

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Vaseline, Perfume, Free

Coupons with Each \$1 Purchase

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Geo. Woelfel, 429 24½ st.

Steve White, 720 Milwaukee St.

1829 VLIET STREET—corner Twelfth

Wm. Gerhard, 907

Third Street

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DONE WITH LITTLE FUEL



These are the wholesome wheat loaves
Baked and browned in Acorn Stoves.
The great sun light is always shed
On some one baking Acorn Bread.

Sold on Easy Pay'm's
\$1.00 PER WEEK

Everybody Satisfied...
Lisbon Ave. and 23d St.

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MILWAUKEE.

The Nineteenth Ward Branch has arranged for a schafkopf tournament on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, at J. Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Lisbon Avenue.

The doppel quartett "Freie Saenger" has arranged for an evening entertainment and sociable at the Barden Maennerchor Hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago Streets, Saturday evening, November 30. Admission 25c. Entertainment to commence at 8 p.m. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

The South Milwaukee Branch is making arrangements for a monster smoker to be held at Blatz Hotel Hall, corner Tenth and Milwaukee Avenues, Thursday evening, Oct. 17. Admission 10c. A number of

A GREAT BOOK FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

If you are a socialist, you are interested in making socialists of your friends, acquaintances and fellow workers. This is a big undertaking, and you should grasp every opportunity to facilitate the work. Don't waste precious time trying to explain everything, when, for the small sum of ten or fifteen cents, you can buy a book that is sure to make a socialist of any intelligent reader. Such a book is Allan L. Benson's great work

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This book is written by a rising author whose splendid abilities have been supplemented by a thorough training in the school of experience. His arrangement of the capitalist system is uncompromising, and his explanation of the philosophy of socialism logical and convincing, the whole couched in language so simple as to be readily understood by all. The book has just undergone thorough revision, bringing it right up to date. The typographical appearance has also been considerably improved, a new title page and cover being among the improvements. May be had in cloth, gilt lettered, at Fifty Cents.

ADDRESS ORDERS TO THE
Social-Democratic Herald
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

good entertainers have been secured. Comrade E. T. Melms, county organizer, will deliver an address at this smoker on the problems that confront us at this time, using for the first time in this country his new chart, which has been painted for a lecture of this kind. A number of Milwaukee comrades have already promised to attend this smoker, and a large gathering is expected on this occasion.

Picnic Tickets Receipts.

Previously reported.....	\$704.00
Fred Ackley.....	.20
Charles Augustin.....	.20
August Poppe.....	.30
Gustave Hilde.....	.30
Charles Siller.....	.30
E. Hochschild.....	.20
E. C. Brockhausen Jr.....	.20
E. J. Haunert.....	.50
Fred Kuetter.....	.20
Richard Fleischig.....	.40
William Eschrich.....	.10
E. Rosi.....	.00
E. T. Dittmar.....	.00
Nick Frey.....	.30
Joseph Brann.....	.20
A. Gardner.....	.00
Otto Firroho.....	.00
A. Abendstein.....	.50
Fred Witt.....	.30
Hugo Schranz.....	.00
Henry Maus.....	.00
Theodore C. Kuntson.....	.00
Ed. Tally.....	.00
Frank Wachter.....	.60
J. P. Foley.....	.10
Otto Barbicht.....	.00
Paul Hoffmann.....	.00
August Denzen.....	.30
Rudolph Loeschmann.....	.00
H. J. Hoye.....	.50
Louis Sachs.....	.00
R. Abramowski.....	.30
John Thomas.....	.70
Niels Petersen.....	.50
John Rehberg.....	.00
Caspar Hach.....	.00
R. Hesselbein.....	.00
Alfred Hess.....	.00
J. Ellmaner.....	.00
Frank Doneis.....	.00
Archie Engel.....	.00
Fred Holm.....	.60
Wm. Dietrich.....	.60

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WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Schafkopf Score Cards. Send the undersigned (or) from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. THE COOPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St.

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CARRIAGES
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Can at any time furnish services of a first-class UMBELLER, EMBLER and FUNERAL DIRECTOR; also BEST HEARSE in the United States

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WE UNDERSTAND
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ONLY GOOD AND RELIABLE
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MILWAUKEE

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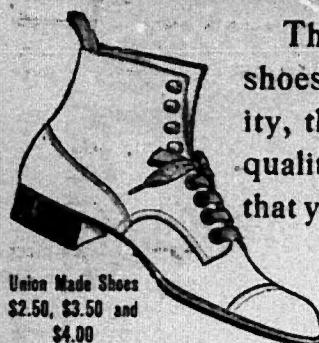
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The materials in our shoes are selected for quality, the shoe is made for quality and it is shoe value that you can see at a glance.

No matter how good your last shoes were—before you buy the next try shoes sold by

George A. Schick

Corner Grand Avenue and Third Street

A High Jinks Council!

A pretty tough state of affairs exists at South Milwaukee. For several years the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company dominated the politics of the town and elected the officials, thus controlling official "business." When the Social-Democrats grew strong and finally put in four of the eight aldermen, the control of the Bucyrus company was broken, but there are remnants of the evil still lingering, and the result is that improvements in the workingmen wards are prevented wherever possible, and it is possible quite often, because with the four Socialist aldermen voting one way and the four non-Socialists the other, the mayor has the deciding vote and does not hesitate to use it. During the Bucyrus administration a very crooked public water works contract was completed and the Socialists have exposed the thing and have made public the constant patching and rebuilding that is required, and this has helped to annoy the capitalist party men. The meetings of the council are better than a circus, sometimes, and it is usually the Socialists who stir up the "fun."

An odd feature of the situation is the fact that the city attorney, one of the relics of the old days, when things were run on "the people be d—d" principle, occupies a chair in front of the mayor (the mayor is the presiding officer in the council) and has the habit of doing most of the talking at the meetings, in spite of the efforts of the Social-Democratic members to keep him in order. The mayor and city attorney really run the meetings, in fact.

Recently the Socialists tried to get more street lights in the working-class wards and the mayor blocked them. The city Attorney could always be depended on for a sustaining opinion, it is said. One of his decisions was so rank that the Socialists at the last meeting moved to suspend the rules and introduce an opinion from a Milwaukee law firm. They were ruled out, and an appeal from the ruling was persistently ignored by the mayor. The city attorney got excited.

"I want you fellers to understand that I am the city attorney and I mean to be until my term is out," he said: "I don't care a damn what you think about it," and more to the same effect, with half a dozen "dams" mixed in.

"Mr. Mayor," said one of the Socialist aldermen, "How many aldermen have we? There seem to be more than eight doing the talking."

This further aroused City Atty. Riley, who was determined to maintain his grip on the meetings.

"I'll tell you how many aldermen there are," he cried out, "There are only two—the rest are only things! I don't care a damn whether you want me to talk or not."

And this sort of thing taking place, mind you, in the deliberations of a city council! It is a fine state of things for the people of South Milwaukee to have to swallow. But they will probably be heard from next election day.

DAVIDSON

Com. Monday—Three Nights
Wednesday Matinee

Charles Frohman Presents
Henry Arthur Jones' Master-piece

'The Hypocrites'

"Expediency is man's wisdom;
doing right is God's".

Prices: \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c, 25c

Next Thursd.—Three Nights
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Charles Frohman Presents

Ethel Barrymore

In her New Play

Her Sister

By Clyde Fitch and Cosmo Lenox.

Prices: \$2, \$1.50, \$1.75c, 50c

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Beginning Mat. Sun., 2:30
Matines Wednesday and
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The New Musical Play

CUPID at VASSAR

The American College Girl

Introducing the Charming
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FLORENCE GEAR

Week Beginning Sun., Oct. 13

A. H. Wood Offers a Great Play
of City Life

Hollie, the Beautiful Cloak Model

4 Acts—16 Scenes—Full of Sensations

What About This!

It seems as if the very moment an old party politician, "reformer" or non-reformer, gets into a public berth the desire to get as much extra as possible out of the public treasury becomes uncontrollable. Register of Deeds Chas. Maas has just put in a bill to the county for \$5.00 for matches. Electric light is burned in his office, not gas. And, besides, it has been figured up that \$5.00 would buy so many matches that Maas would have to use up 833 of them every working day in order to use so many during his term of office. Supervisor Jeske rebelled at the bill and it will be held up, unless Maas can explain its queerness.

The exposure of the alleged match graft calls attention to another suspicious practice among the county officials, both "reformers" and non-reformers. This is the practice of putting in stiff bills for stamps. Whether it is a raid on the county treasury or not, remains to be seen, but it should be investigated.

Inasmuch as the register of deeds' demand for match money has brought him under the suspicion of bad faith in the putting in of bills for extras, we have gone through the proceedings of the county board for the bills for postage stamps put in by him during his incumbency

in office, and the figures are given below. And he is not the only county official who makes these demands on the county treasury, by any means. But in his case it is said to be the practice to exact four cents extra of people who ask to have their papers sent them by mail, and also it is believed that of the people who have papers registered in his office only a small number fail to call for the papers in person. The question therefore naturally arises, where does all this stamp money go? The amounts secured from the county treasury by Register Maas for stamps from Nov. 4, 1905 to Aug. 20, 1907, as appears in the printed proceedings, are as follows:

Nov. 14, 1905, page 231,	Proceedings 1905.....	\$ 60.00
Feb. 6, 1906, page 336,	Proceedings 1905.....	30.00
March 6, 1906, page 377,	Proceedings 1905.....	30.00
March 28, 1906, page 407,	Proceedings 1905.....	30.00
June 12, 1906, page 44,	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
Feb. 26, 1907, page 302,	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
April 9, 1907, page 332,	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
May 21, 1907, page 368,	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
July 9, 1907, page 415,	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
Aug. 20, 1907, page 448,	Proceedings 1906.....	30.00
Total	S 400.00	
Or, 24,500 two-cent stamps.		

According to the above figures, Register of Deeds Maas must have mailed forty-four letters each working day in the year. Yet, according to the county board proceedings his predecessor, Otto Seidel, put in a bill for \$30 for stamps on May 9, 1905, and that these lasted his office until Nov. 14. Some explanation would seem to be necessary for this strange discrepancy.

The 22d Ward Branch, S. D. P., has made arrangements for a grand Prize Schafkopf Tournee to be held at Petersen's Hall, 2714 North Avenue, Sunday, October 27. A number of splendid prizes will be distributed. Comrades, come and bring your friends with you. Tickets 50c, refreshments served free to all players. Game begins at 2:00 p. m. sharp.

The West Side Women's Club has arranged for a Sociable gathering, following their business meeting at their hall, 2714 North Ave., on Thursday afternoon, October 27. All members of the Club are kindly requested to attend without fail.

The Club also donated \$25.00 to the campaign fund, here again it has proven that the women can aid wonderfully the party, when they get started.

The West Side Women's Club is now in splendid condition to aid the party in the coming campaign and the above amount goes to show that something is doing in that Club.

STAR THEATER

The "Imperial Burlesques" will be the attraction at the New Star Theatre for the coming week beginning with matinee Sunday. This is one of the oldest and best shows that play at this popular house. The principals are Larry McClellan and Company, including Ida Sturgis, Margie Hilton, the "Ideal Girl," Miss Julia Heitzman, a charming vocalist, Ben Cook and Harry Bentley, the college boy and the Hebrew, Bert Wiggins, juggler and cartoonist; May Belmont and George Brennan, eccentric dancers and a charming chorus of twenty real show girls.

GAYETY

The patrons of "The Gayety" may look forward to a genuine treat when the "Boston Belles" appear there next week, commencing Sunday, Oct. 13. Mr. Batchelder has given such attention to every detail in organization of this season's production, there can be no doubt but the "Boston Belles" will make many friends among amusement lovers this year. They not only present an entire new musical comedy, but new costumes and scenery that is the most costly ever carried. The members of the troupe are all highly priced people.

There is no wealth but life.—Ruskin.

You Want Smart Clothes

Clothes that have snap; garments with an individual style—made for you by Union Tailors — built around your personality. Then let me show you some of the new fall fabrics that I am making up for smart dressers at \$25.00.

Walter P. Stroesser UNION TAILOR 316 STATE STREET

Week Beginning Sunday Mat., Oct. 6 (Ladies' Matinee Every Thursday)

Boston Belles

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No telephone or mail orders filled. Call in person, please.



ANNIVERSARY

SALE

Monday, October 7th, to
Saturday, October 12th

Monday, Oct. 7, Will Be the Best Day of Our Great Anniversary Celebration

**The List Below—of Specials On Sale Monday Only—
Is Replete With Values You Cannot Possibly Afford to Miss**

75c Dress Goods at 39c Yard

Black and Colored, 45-in., Brilliantines, also Black and Colored, 56-in., Broadcloth Finished Suitings, and 36-in. Fall Suitings, plain colors and mixtures, for one day only, Monday.....

39c

(MONDAY ONLY)

**3.00 Pillows, Ready for Use
Choice 1.59**

Embroideered and lithographed, complete with cord, etc.

(MONDAY ONLY)

**Heavy 54-in. Broadcloth at
Only 69c per Yard**

Blue and black, 1.25 value, suitable for coats, etc.

(MONDAY ONLY)

**15c Striped Stair Carpet at
Only 8c per Yard**

Heavy quality suitable for stairs or runners.

(MONDAY ONLY)

**Women's New Panama Dress
Skirts at 3.48**

Brown and blue mixtures, with side plait and straps.

(MONDAY ONLY)

**New Full-Size Comforters,
2.25 Value, 1.69**

Tufted or stitched, filled with fluffy cotton batting.

(MONDAY ONLY)

**20 "Sperry" Gold Premium
Stamps free for each part-**

ly filled "S. & H." Green

Stamp Book shown at our

stamp counter on Monday, or with

each "S. & H." Green Stamp book

you start. Only 20 stamps of this

date can be used in each book, and

(MONDAY ONLY)

**20 "Sperry" Gold Premium
Stamps free in addition to the above**

stamps, and the regular amount of

stamps if you make a pur-

chase of \$2.00 or over and pre-

sent this coupon at our stamp

counter at the same time that you

call for the stamps on your

total purchases.

(MONDAY ONLY)

REMEMBER

A full book of "Sperry" Mer-

chandise Stamps is worth \$2.50;

a full book of other mer-

chandise stamps is worth only \$1.00

Always see that you get the

best—"Sperry."

(S.D.)

(MONDAY ONLY)

**20 "Sperry" Gold Premium
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